

Change And Development In Industrial Society

Que 1: Who introduced the concept of Scientific Management?

[Adam Smith, E. B. Tylor, Frederick Winslow Tylor, Alfred Marshall]

Marks : (1)

Ans: Frederick Winslow Tylor

Que 2: How people find jobs in public and pvt sectors. Marks : (4)

Ans: Ways – advertisement, contract, employment exchange, psc

Que 3: 'Disinvestment and outsourcing are the two realities in modern industries'. Examine their impact on workers. Marks : (3)

Ans:

- Many government workers lose their jobs
- Force the workers to retire
- Keep wages low
- Working conditions are poor

Que 4: Briefly explain the concepts of disinvestment and outsourcing with examples. Marks : (4)

Ans:

- Government is trying to sell its share
- Reducing the number of permanent employees
- Giving their work to smaller companies.
- Eg. telecom, civil aviation sell its share to private companies

Que 5: Examine the consequences of globalization and liberalisation in Indian economy. Marks : (5)

Ans:

- 1990 onwards followed the policy of liberalisation
- Private companies started to invest
- Indian companies were bought by multinationals
- Disinvestment
- Outsourcing

Que 6: What is meant by Taylorism or Scientific Management Marks : (3)

Ans:

- Increasing output by organizing work
- All works are broken down into its smallest repetitive elements.

Que 7: Compare and contrast the industrialization in India and in the West.

Marks :(8)

Ans:

- Difference in the work people doing
- Majority in the West is in service sector
- Majority in India is in primary sector
- Difference in regular salaried employment
- Planning Commission Report

Que 8: 'The incorporation of agricultural into the larger global market made enormous changes'. Substantiate.

Marks :(6)

Ans: Liberalisation policy

Globalisation impact

Multinational companies

Counter farming

Agricultural development and extension.

Que 9: Industrialization leads to equality in some spheres'. Evaluate the statement.

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Caste distinction do not matter
- Social inequalities reducing
- Traditional occupational barriers do not exist

Que 10: Explain the concept of Alienation? Marks :(2)

Ans: Alienated from himself

Alienated from colleagues

Alienated from one's own work

Alienated from his own product

Que 11: The situation in which the work is often repetitive and exhausting and the worker do not enjoy with work is

Marks :(1)

[Industrialization, Urbanization, Alienation, Modernization)

Ans: Alienation

Que 12: Circulation of labour change the role of females in family. Substantiate. Marks :(2)

Ans: Faminisation of agriculture.

Emerging source of labourers.

Insecurity due to low wage than men for similar work.

Que 13: Caste and class play a dominant role in moulding agrarian social structure. Analyse the above statement on the basis of land ownership in agrarian India. Marks :(8)

Ans: Agricultural land is important productive resources

Medium, large land owners, agricultural labourers

High caste has more access to land and income

Dominant caste – powerful groups

Economically and politically dominants

Marginal farmers and landless belong to lower caste

Dominant land owing groups higher returns

Que 14: A local newspaper highlights

“Indigenous seed and technical know-how are irrelevant”

“High dose of agricultural pesticides and use of expensive fertilizers affects rural agrarian structure”

Examine the statements on the basis of policy of liberalisation and globalisation in rural agrarian India. Marks :(8)

Ans: Rapid changes due to WTO

Adverse effects of contract with MNC's

Ecological crisis

Increased dependence on companies

Que 15: Bring out the pros and cons of contract farming and its sociological significance. Marks :(5)

Ans: Provides seed and other inputs

Provides working capital

Assured market

Purchase guaranteed

Financial security

Greater insecurity due to dependence

Purpose of agriculture land changes depending on badly affected ecology.

Disengages people from production process

irrelevance for indigenous knowledge.

Caters primary to the production of elite items.

Que 16: Identify the term used by Jan Breman to notify migrant workers

a) Bonded labours, b) Labour migrators, c) Landless workers, d) Foot loose labours
Marks :(1)

Ans: Foot loose labours

Que 17: Write a note on circulation of labour in rural India. **Marks :(4)**

Ans: Demand for labour and higher wage

Migration in search of work and better wage

Easily exploited and lower wage

Que 18: Explain how rural transformations helps the growth of a new class structure (rural elite).
Marks :(4)

Ans: Development of agriculture enrichment of medium and large farmers to adopt new advance technologies

Investment of agricultural profits to new business ventures

Entrepreneur move rural to urban centers

Regional elites become economically and political dominants

Spread of higher education, especially private and professional colleges

White collar occupation and business

Que 19: Rural development not only transforms the rural economy and agriculture but also the agrarian structure and rural society. Explain. **Marks :(5)**

Ans: Transformation in labour relations

Commercialised cultivations

Integrated with wide economy

Expanding opportunities for business and development

Development of rural infrastructure

Modernization of formal economy

The provision of agriculture input including credits through banks and cooperatives.

(Any five points)

Que 20: Critically evaluate the effects of Green Revolution. Marks :(8)

Ans: Adverse environmental impact

Increasing inequalities in rural society

Displacement of tenant cultivators

Worsen condition of landless and marginal holders

Differentiation sharpened

Worsen economic condition of rural workers

Spread of risk in mono-crop regime

Worsening of regional inequalities

Sharpen caste, inequality